NUMB. XXX.] THE [FEBRUARY 17, 1787.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1787. [VOL. I.

WASHINGTON, January 30, 1787.

THIS being the day appointed by public notification throughout the county, for the meeting of the members chosen by the different townships to represent them in a general Patriotic Convention for the ensuing year.

Returns of election for the following townships were produced, viz.

John Hoge, David Bradford,	for the Town of Washington
James Bradford, Samuel Agnew,	for Straban Township
John Nevill, Matthew Ritchie,	Cecil
John Hughes, Patrick Allison,	Amwell
Samuel Jefferies, John M'Donald,	Robinson
John Hamilton, William Scott,	Nottingham
Robert Jackman, James Innis,	Fallowfield
James Marshel, William Smith,	Hopewell

No returns from the other townships.

Members Present.

John Hoge,	Samuel Jefferies,
David Bradford,	John M'Donald,
James Bradford,	John Hamilton,
Samuel Agnew,	James Innis,
Matthew Ritchie,	William Smith.
John Hughes,	

The convention then proceeded to the appointment of a chairman, and the ballots being taken, it appeared that Matthew Ritchie, Esq: was duly elected, and was placed in the chair accordingly.

On motion, The convention proceeded to the appointment of a clerk, and the ballots being taken, it appeared that Craig Ritchie was duly elected.

On motion, Resolved, That this convention agree upon and adopt rules to govern each member in free debate on the various subjects that may come before them for consideration.

When the following rules were agreed upon and adopted:

1st. Every member about to speak, shall rise, and with decency address the chair.

2d. That no member shall speak more than twice on any one subject, without leave from the chair.

3d. When any matter is fully discussed, and the question called for by three members, the chairman, rising, shall put the question, the affirmative shall say yea, and the negative nay; if a division is called for and seconded, the affirmative shall go to the right and the negative to the left of the chair, and that any member calling for the yeas and nays, and being seconded, shall have a right to have the same inserted on the minutes.

4th. It shall be the duty of every member, when called to order by the chairman, to take his seat, and should any member violate this rule, the chairman shall reprimand him according to the nature of the offence.

5th. A question once decided upon by this convention, shall not again be drawn into debate during that sitting.

On motion, Resolved, That it be considered as a part of the duty of this convention, to take up and consider any bill published by the general assembly for consideration, and that in future our decision thereon shall be considered as instructions to our representatives, and the clerk is hereby directed to furnish them with copies accordingly.

On motion, Resolved, That our representatives be instructed to oppose the passing of the bill erecting a new county out of part of Westmoreland and Washington counties, as we conceive it will be injurious to many, and advantageous but to few, and the yeas and nays being called thereon, they stood as follows, viz.

YEAS.

David Bradford,
John Hoge,
John Hughes,
Samuel Agnew,
William Smith,
James Bradford.

NAYS.

Samuel Jefferies,
John M'Donald,
James Innis,
John Hamilton.

On motion, Resolved by this convention, That the importation of spirituous liquors to the west side of the Alleghany Mountains tends to the prejudice and impoverishing of the western inhabitants; in order, therefore, to remedy the evil aforesaid,

Resolved, That this convention do pledge themselves to each other, and to such others of their fellow citizens as shall join in this association, that we will not, after the first day of March next, buy or use any other liquors than such as are manufactured on the western waters, excepting only wine in cases of necessity for medicinal and sacred purposes.

Resolved, That from a serious conviction of the public utility of the above measure, and that the execution thereof depends wholly upon public virtue, do invite the inhabitants of the western waters to join therein and assist in carrying these resolves into free execution, and that it be requested by this convention that the several county courts west of the Alleghany Mountains, to interfere by their legal authority in regulating the rates of tavern keepers in such manner as may encourage the manufacturing of good liquors within their several jurisdictions, and discourage the importation of liquors to this country.

On motion, Resolved, That this convention considering themselves as intrusted with the general interest of this country, cannot overlook a circumstance of the first importance. It is well known that nature has fixed a barrier between these three counties and those eastward from the Alleghany Mountains, that renders their interests in many respects different; blessed with a fertile soil, we have no access to exportation, our wants real or fictitious, are daily draining our circulating medium, the stream is constantly running, while we have no means of feeding the source, our lands must be patented, that cannot be done without cash; our proportion of the national debt must be paid, and that cannot be done without cash; our private mutual contracts must be discharged, and this, in many respects, cannot be done without cash: the security of our possessions, the discharge of our taxes and debts are demands of a most peremptory nature; it behoves us, therefore, to look about us and reflect what means we have of supplying demands that cannot be put off without apparent ruin, we have property, and there appears one, and but one way of turning it out to our advantage; the troops on the western posts require constant supplies, but unhappily we have hitherto supplied them for articles of foreign luxury, we have given the fruits of our lands and labours for the superfluities of Europe, and afterwards given the little money we had in taxes to pay these very merchants that received them from us, we first give our produce and then our money, this cannot last long, the sooner we stop, the happier for us, the necessary supplies must be had, and these must be had from us, they neither can be wanted nor obtained from any other quarter, this, therefore, is in our power to chuse whether we are to give them for things that will be useful, but finally ruin us, or things that will eventually relieve us from all our inconveniencies; under these impressions, this convention resolve, that it is the indispensable duty of every man in this country to sell no article of produce to the public contractors but for specie, and we do recommend and earnestly urge it to every inhabitant of these counties to adopt this measure.

On motion, Resolved, That this convention draft a petition which shall be given in charge to our representatives, praying the establishment of a public seminary of learning at the town of Washington.

On motion, Resolved, That this convention instruct their representatives, and they are hereby particularly instructed to urge in the warmest manner the house of assembly to direct our members in Congress to give every opposition to any treaty with any foreign power, that may tend in the smallest manner to obstruct the free and open navigation of the river Mississippi, as we consider any attempt made by any body of men for that purpose, as an abridgement of our common rights, and if adopted, as ruinous to the whole western country.

On motion, Resolved, That our representatives be, and they are hereby instructed to represent to the honorable house, the inability of this county to pay their state tax in specie, and to have means devised to receive produce.

On motion, Resolved, That this convention consider the present mode of levying and collecting taxes as exceeding burdensome and expensive, and that some mode less expensive is necessary for the ease of the people.

On motion, Resolved, That our representatives be, and they are hereby instructed to endeavour to have a law passed, that all mill dams now built or that may hereafter be built in this county, upon all rivers and creeks generally supposed capable of navigation, shall be altered and built in such a manner as not to obstruct the free and easy navigation thereof.

On motion, Resolved, That our representatives be, and they are hereby instructed to attend to those parts of our petition presented to the last sitting of the assembly, praying an amendment of the excise laws, and the receival of the funded certificates of this state in payment of all debts due by individuals to the land-office.

On motion, Resolved, That our representatives be, and they are hereby particularly instructed to use their best endeavours to have the depreciation of such officers and soldiers of the eighth Pennsylvania regiment, as served three years, though not to the end of the war, allowed.

On motion, Resolved, That our representatives be, and they are hereby particularly instructed to attend that a fair, just and equal division of the county of Washington into districts for holding their annual general elections, be made in the ensuing session of assembly.

On motion, Resolved, That David Bradford and John Hoge be a committee to prepare an instrument of association to be by them transmitted to the representatives of the several townships in convention, for the approbation of their constituents.

On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be transmitted by the clerk to the printers of the Pittsburgh Gazette for publication.

On motion, Resolved, That this convention be adjourned, and it is hereby adjourned, to meet at the town of Washington on the Wednesday of the ensuing term, at the house of John Dodd, at three o'clock.

Attest. CRAIG RITCHIE, Clerk.

The SUBSCRIBER.

NUMBER XI.

WOMEN.

IN all ages women have been much extolled, and much decried. In the eye of him who is sensible of their charms, they are natures master-piece: whilst the morose and gloomy man looks on them as so many Pandoras, imputing to them all the evils with which the world has been ever afflicted. Thus every one speaks of the sex according to the disposition of his own mind; of course, the most vicious will be the readiest to paint them in the most unpleasing colours.

Amidst all the contrariety in men's judgments, every thing in that beautiful half of the human species naturally affects us; attitude, carriage, every little motion the very accent and tone of their voice attach us. Accordingly, to form a just judgment, does not require an indifference towards them. Persons of such a disposition, if there are any such, would be in a state very much to be pitied; and on the other hand, violent passions equally mislead the mind, so that they who view women either through the mask of tumultuous love, or the dark vapours of jealousy, must necessarily be egregiously mistaken in their ideas of them.

Thus, it is neither the enthusiastic lover, nor the discontented husband who are to be consulted on this important article; both being exceptionable, recourse must be had to more competent judges. There are many men whose behavior, from a natural gentleness and festivity, is a pleasing compound of decency and sprightliness, when in company with women whom they value; these are the men to be listened to, and all these allow the sex to be possessed of many happy qualities, which, with very little culture, will bring forth exquisite fruits.

It is to the fair sex we owe the most shining qualities, of which ours is master: as the antients insinuated, with their usual address by painting both the virtues and graces as females. Men of true taste feel a natural complaisance for women when they converse with them, and fall, without knowing it, upon every art of pleasing, which is a disposition the most grateful to others, and still more satisfactory to themselves. An intimate acquaintance with the fair sex fixes this complaisance into habit, and that habit is the very essence of politeness.

Their is a certain constitutional pride in men, which hinder their yielding in point of knowledge, honor or virtue, to one another. This immediately forsakes

them at the ſight of women: and being accuſtomed to ſubmit to the ladies, gives a new turn to their ideas, and opens a path to reaſon, which they had not trod before. Things appear in another light; and that degree of complaiſance ſeems now a virtue, which before they regarded as a meanneſs. As they are diſtinguiſhed from the robuſt make of man by that delicacy, expreſſed by nature, in their form, ſo the ſeverity of maſculine ſenſe is ſoftened by a ſweetneſs peculiar to the female ſoul. A native capacity of pleaſing attends them through every circumſtance of life; and what we improperly call the weakneſs of the ſex, gives them a ſuperiority unattainable by force.

To ſpeak philoſophically, women ſeem deſigned by Providence to ſpread the ſame ſplendor and chearfulneſs through the intellectual economy, that the celeſtial bodies diffuſe over the material part of the creation. Without them, we might indeed contend, deſtroy, and triumph over one another. Fraud and force would divide the world between them.

It is the converſation of women that gives a proper bias to our inclinations, and, by abating the ferocity of our paſſions, engages us to that gentleneſs of deportment which we ſtile humanity. The tenderneſs we have for them, ſoftens the ruggedneſs of our nature, and the virtues we put on to make the better figure in their eyes, keep us in humour with ourſelves. I aver it with the greateſt ſimplicity of heart, that I have not only found the moſt engaging and moſt amiable, but alſo the moſt generous and heroic qualities amongſt women; and that I have diſcovered more candor, diſintereſtedneſs and favor in their friendſhip, than in thoſe of our own ſex.

What better ſchool for manners than the ſociety of virtuous women? where the mutual endearments to pleaſe, muſt inſenſibly poliſh the mind; where the example of female ſoftneſs and modeſty, muſt communicate itſelf to their admirers, and where the delicacy of that ſex puts every one on his guard, leaſt he give offence by any breach of decency.

In the ſociety of well-bred women, who have good ſenſe and a virtuous education, there are many real advantages to be met with. It reſtrains the unbounded licence of diſcourſe which men are apt to run into with one another, poliſhes their manners, and ſoftens the rigid precepts of religion and virtue, by an agreeable way of recommending them. Diverſions among them, whilſt general and open, ſerve to cheer the ſpirits, expand the mind, and are much ſafer than any others with which men, who have no taſte for theſe, often ſupply their want. Their lively diſpoſition is a counterpoiſe to our gravity and auſterity; in a word, men, without an intercourſe with women, would be both leſs perfect and leſs happy.

Women not only enlivers ſociety, but alſo may be accounted the great ſpring which ſets it in motion.---- They are the very ſoul of company; they give it whatever turn or ſhape they pleaſe; they inſtil into us that gentleneſs, by means of which they obtain whatever they pleaſe; but the misfortune is, that they do not conſider their own worth.

Thus both ſexes are reciprocal inſtruments of each others improvement. The rough ſpirit of the one is tempered by the gentleneſs of the other, which has likewiſe its obligations to that ſpirit. Mens' ſentiments contract a milder turn in the company of women, who on the other hand find their volatility abated in that of the men: their different qualities intermingling, form a happy ſymphony to the great improvement of each other. But one ſex has no claim in nature to oppreſs the other. From their intimate conjunction, their real advantages muſt be common and inſeperable. We are born friends to women, not their rivals; and ſtill leſs their tyrants.

How amiable may a woman be---what a comfort and delight to her acquaintance, her friends, her relations, her lover or her huſband, in keeping ſtrictly within her character! She adorns female virtue by native female ſoftneſs. Women, while untainted by affectation, have a natural chearfulneſs of mind, tenderneſs and benignity of heart, which juſtly endears them to us, either to animate our joys or ſoothe our ſorrows; but how are they changed, and how ſhocking do they become, when the rage of ambition, or the pride of coquetry agitates and ſwells thoſe breaſts, where only love, friendſhip and tender care ſhould dwell.

Womens' beauty like mens' wit, is generally fatal to its owners, unleſs directed by ſound judgment, which ſeldom accompanies a great degree of either, but a virtuous and amiable lady's beauty ſeems only a proper and decent lodging for ſuch a mind. She knows the true value of it; and far from thinking, that it authoriſes impertinence and coquetry, it redoubles her care to avoid thoſe errors which are its uſual attendants.---- Thus ſhe not only unites in herſelf all the advantages of body and mind, but even reconciles contradictions in others; for ſhe is loved and eſteemed, though envied by all.

In women, whim generally goes hand in hand with beauty, to be an antidote to it; and certainly nothing more infallibly eraſes the impreſſion made by a fine face, than a whimſical and capricious humour; and it is ſomewhat ſtrange, that thoſe who are the moſt fond of making conqueſts, uſually take the leaſt care to retain them.

Men univerſally allow, that, in all nature there is not a more delightful object than a beautiful woman: ſhe is admired by all (but as every general rule has its exception, give me leave to introduce the OLD BATCHELOR) but ſtill it may be obſerved, that though ſhe attracts admiration, ſhe ſeldom retains it long from the ſame perſon; whilſt a woman of little external beauty often kindles a very ardent and laſting flame.

This is what the ſex daily upbraid us with; but whilſt they mean to ridicule our taſte, they are in reality extolling our diſcernment; and to ſteel one's-ſelf againſt ſo powerful a charm of beauty, preferring to it endowments leſs brilliant, if more ſolid, ſhews its great ſtrength and exquiſiteneſs.

(To be continued.)

To the PRINTERS of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

SIRS,

If you think the following obſervations will entertain or amuſe any of your readers, pleaſe to inſert them. They are the produce of a few leiſure moments, and poſſibly the hints thrown out may employ, at ſome future period, a much abler pen.

NOTHING tends more to the happineſs and proſperity of a new country and people than induſtry and frugality. They are valuable virtues, and if thoſe who have ſeated themſelves on this ſide the Alleghany Mountain, only poſſeſſed them in a more operative degree, we ſhould not have much reaſon to complain againſt bad times, and want of money.

It is beyond a doubt that ſpecie is become exceedingly ſcarce; but it is the voluptuous folly of ourſelves that has rendered it ſo. Luxuries have been, and ſtill continue, a powerful enemy to the wealth of this country. They are prejudicial, in many inſtances, to our conſtitutions, but they alſo pervert the heart by creating falſe appearances, falſe taſtes, and what is ſtill worſe, they infatuate the mind with miſtaken notions of things; whereby, idleneſs, eaſe and pleaſure are but too often ſaught after, in preference to the more comfortable and healthy occupations of life.

If we had more dairy maids, and fewer fine ladies; more graziers, and fewer diſtilleries; more artiſts, and fewer hunters; a good breed of horſes, and fewer packers; this country would aſcend the ſummit of proſperity much faſter than ſhe appears at preſent to do. It would reflect diſgrace upon any family of mature years, hale conſtitutions, and good health, to complain that they were more indigent and indebted every ſucceeding, than preceding year; and it militates as much againſt the miſapplication of time in the people of this country, and take them in the aggregate, as it does in the caſe of a ſingle family, who ſuffer themſelves to become annually poorer and poorer; becauſe no country can loſe its wealth or ſtrength, but every citizen ſhares his individual proportion of the common calamity.

Wiſdom in our councils, will always apportion the public taxes in ſuch manner, as fully to anſwer all the exigences of the ſtate; and economy, aſſiſted by induſtry, will always make this burthen light and eaſy.

Mankind are but too apt to waſte more time, in complaining againſt evil, than they do in ſearching after remedies to cure them, otherwiſe the inconveniencies which at preſent attend the political, as well as the pecuniary condition of the United States, would be very eaſily counteracted and redreſſed. There are but few diſeaſes attendant on the human frame, againſt which there is not provided, either one ſalutary medicine or other; and I aver, there is no country that labours under either a political or local diſorder, but what can, through the proper exertions of the people, effectuate a recovery.

The weſtern world of America (if I may be allowed the expreſſion) is very extenſive in its boundaries. No man can ſay it is at preſent either powerful or great, with regard to its ſtrength or its policy. There are but few who know any thing of the properties and conveniencies which nature has given it, but will readily ſay it muſt, one day or other, become a very great and powerful empire. Pray what will render it ſo? The people by their induſtry and frugality. The more care and aſſiduity which is uſed, amongſt the preſent race of men, the more rapid will the ſtrides of America be towards her zenith of power and opulence; for, while examples of theſe kinds, initiate the riſing generation in virtue, they will add this further benefit to ſociety: as moderate toil is the ſureſt means of preſerving health, the exerciſe of it will not only prevent many immature diminutions of the human ſpecies, but alſo be a great cauſe towards the increaſe thereof in a more rapid degree.

If therefore, this extenſive country can become collectively powerful, through the exertions of the people (and that effected out of a ſtate of nature) pray, in the name of common ſenſe why are the weſtern citizens of America ſo ſluggiſh and backward, in making a proper beginning of one of the greateſt works, that ever was, poſſibly, intended by Providence to aggrandize the underſtanding and wiſdom of mankind.

There is a ſaying which I have heard often made uſe of "to be great is to be wiſe." I am perſuaded there is no want of wiſdom in a ſufficient number of the citizens of America. More virtue and honeſty in our dealings and engagements; a due regard to the juſt demands of our repreſentatives; more unanimity and leſs diſſention; induſtry enough to pay off our old debts before we contract new ones---attend to theſe maxims, and we ſhall effect a bleſſing, which, however indolent we may be to promote, I am convinced there are but few, who would not derive both advantage and ſatisfaction therefrom.

Were theſe independent States effectually united, under a well choſen Congreſs, properly empowered to compel each ſtate reſpectively, to accord to ſuch ordinances and regulations as might from time to time be made for the good of the whole, our ſituation would be better. Partial advantages are public evils. The general good is the only true ſtandard of political attention; and unleſs one common and well conſtructed frame of continental govern nent be eſtabliſhed (ſubject nevertheleſs to ſome ſtate interferences) it is vain and abſurd even to hope or expect general proſperity or equal benefits, to be alike enjoyed by the citizens of America.

A good government is an eſtabliſhed power, which preſerves the good of a whole people, in a kind of mutual equality, without ſuffering any legal infringement.

If government be faulty, weak and feeble, partial advantages will be enjoyed by particular individuals, and in proportion as the favorites are numerous, in the ſame exact proportion, the body of the people will labour under impoſition and injury.

Inſtead therefore of ſpeaking ſo much againſt bad times, let us alter our opinions and conduct. The actions of mankind regulate the clockwork of their political, as well as their private deeds; and whether they are beneficial or injurious to community, (if we allow man to poſſeſs free-will) it is by choice, and not by compulſion, that we make life diſagreeable and diſadvatageous, or pleaſant and proſperous.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 12, 1787. G.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, October 3.

There is at this time a young lady in Ipſwich about two or three and twenty years of age; ſhe is of a family of great reſpectability in that town, and is ſo ſtrictly the votary of Diana in all reſpects, that ſhe will frequently ride near twenty miles in purſuit of a fox. She generally goes out with Mr. Conſtable's hounds, rides extremely bold, and never diſmounts, be the leap what it will, and is ſeldom thrown out at the death. Cuſtom has made the diverſion of hunting appear maſculine; but the ancients had a different idea of the ſport when their goddeſs of Chaſtity was made its preſiding deity. It is to be wiſhed, however, that the lady we ſpeak of was made the model of imitation by ſome of our fair country women. Our diminitive race of men might then be improved, in proportion as the women acquired vigour.

DUBLIN, October 16.

The moſt alarming accounts have been brought from Clonmell, of the depredations committed by the inſurgents, in the counties of Limerick and Cork. They have, it is affirmed, divided themſelves in different corps, and call themſelves "Liberty Boys." There is no military force in the province of Munſter able to oppoſe them, and the conſtant aſylum and ſupport they find from the inhabitants in the mountains would, in all probability, render the operations of any regular troops that may be ſent againſt them very inefficacious.

Extract of a letter from Cork, Auguſt 29.

"Laſt Monday night near 20 men armed with guns, ſwords and bludgeons, attacked the houſe of one Leary, near Sarsfield's court, by forcing open his door, and with a gun preſented to his breaſt, tendering him an oath not to have any further dealing in tythes, which he peremptorily refuſed; and though ſeveral of them held him, he contrived to ſlip out of a great coat, and eſcaped from thoſe mercileſs hands."

The time, it is apprehended, is not far diſtant, when Great-Britain will be convinced, that the intereſt of Ireland is her intereſt, and abandon the narrow ſighted policy of depreſſing this kingdom. In the nature of things it is impoſſible that we can ever be her rival, and the greater progreſs we make in commerce, the more extenſive muſt be the general ſtrength of the empire.---- Let her then look with a bluſh on her former conduct, and endeavour to make reſtitution. Her monopolies have ſent thouſands upon thouſands of our people acroſs the Atlantic, and into the ſervice of ſeveral of the European ſtates; they have operated upon our trade as the north wind upon the moſt promiſing plant, forever preventing it from coming to maturity: even the ſail cloth manufacture ſhe has baniſhed from us to Ruſſia and Germany.

them at the sight of women: and being accustomed to submit to the ladies, gives a new turn to their ideas, and opens a path to reason, which they had not trod before. Things appear in another light; and that degree of complaisance seems now a virtue, which before they regarded as a meanness. As they are distinguished from the robust make of man by that delicacy, expressed by nature, in their form, so the severity of masculine sense is softened by a sweetness peculiar to the female soul. A native capacity of pleasing attends them through every circumstance of life; and what we improperly call the weakness of the sex, gives them a superiority unattainable by force.

To speak philosophically, women seem designed by Providence to spread the same splendor and chearfulness through the intellectual economy, that the celestial bodies diffuse over the material part of the creation. Without them, we might indeed contend, destroy, and triumph over one another. Fraud and force would divide the world between them.

It is the conversation of women that gives a proper bias to our inclinations, and, by abating the ferocity of our passions, engages us to that gentleness of deportment which we stile humanity. The tenderness we have for them, softens the ruggedness of our nature, and the virtues we put on to make the better figure in their eyes, keep us in humour with ourselves. I aver it with the greatest simplicity of heart, that I have not only found the most engaging and most amiable, but also the most generous and heroic qualities amongst women; and that I have discovered more candor, disinterestedness and favor in their friendship, than in those of our own sex.

What better school for manners than the society of virtuous women? where the mutual endearments to please, must insensibly polish the mind; where the example of female softness and modesty, must communicate itself to their admirers, and where the delicacy of that sex puts every one on his guard, least he give offence by any breach of decency.

In the society of well-bred women, who have good sense and a virtuous education, there are many real advantages to be met with. It restrains the unbounded licence of discourse which men are apt to run into with one another, polishes their manners, and softens the rigid precepts of religion and virtue, by an agreeable way of recommending them. Diversions among them, whilst general and open, serve to cheer the spirits, expand the mind, and are much safer than any others with which men, who have no taste for these, often supply their want. Their lively disposition is a counterpoise to our gravity and austerity; in a word, men, without an intercourse with women, would be both less perfect and less happy.

Women not only enlivers society, but also may be accounted the great spring which sets it in motion.---- They are the very soul of company; they give it whatever turn or shape they please; they instil into us that gentleness, by means of which they obtain whatever they please; but the misfortune is, that they do not consider their own worth.

Thus both sexes are reciprocal instruments of each others improvement. The rough spirit of the one is tempered by the gentleness of the other, which has likewise its obligations to that spirit. Mens' sentiments contract a milder turn in the company of women, who on the other hand find their volatility abated in that of the men: their different qualities intermingling, form a happy symphony to the great improvement of each other. But one sex has no claim in nature to oppress the other. From their intimate conjunction, their real advantages must be common and inseperable. We are born friends to women, not their rivals; and still less their tyrants.

How amiable may a woman be---what a comfort and delight to her acquaintance, her friends, her relations, her lover or her husband, in keeping strictly within her character! She adorns female virtue by native female softness. Women, while untainted by affectation, have a natural chearfulness of mind, tenderness and benignity of heart, which justly endears them to us, either to animate our joys or soothe our sorrows; but how are they changed, and how shocking do they become, when the rage of ambition, or the pride of coquetry agitates and swells those breasts, where only love, friendship and tender care should dwell.

Womens' beauty like mens' wit, is generally fatal to its owners, unless directed by sound judgment, which seldom accompanies a great degree of either, but a virtuous and amiable lady's beauty seems only a proper and decent lodging for such a mind. She knows the true value of it; and far from thinking, that it authorises impertinence and coquetry, it redoubles her care to avoid those errors which are its usual attendants.---- Thus she not only unites in herself all the advantages of body and mind, but even reconciles contradictions in others; for she is loved and esteemed, though envied by all.

In women, whim generally goes hand in hand with beauty, to be an antidote to it; and certainly nothing more infallibly erases the impression made by a fine face, than a whimsical and capricious humour; and it is somewhat strange, that those who are the most fond of making conquests, usually take the least care to retain them.

Men universally allow, that, in all nature there is not a more delightful object than a beautiful woman: she is admired by all (but as every general rule has its exception, give me leave to introduce the OLD BATCHELOR) but still it may be observed, that though she attracts admiration, she seldom retains it long from the same person; whilst a woman of little external beauty often kindles a very ardent and lasting flame.

This is what the sex daily upbraid us with; but whilst they mean to ridicule our taste, they are in reality extolling our discernment; and to steel one's-self against so powerful a charm of beauty, preferring to it endowments less brilliant, if more solid, shews its great strength and exquisiteness.

(To be continued.)

To the PAINTERS of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

SIRS,

If you think the following observations will entertain or amuse any of your readers, please to insert them. They are the produce of a few leisure moments, and possibly the hints thrown out may employ, at some future period, a much abler pen.

NOTHING tends more to the happiness and prosperity of a new country and people than industry and frugality. They are valuable virtues, and if those who have seated themselves on this side the Alleghany Mountain, only possessed them in a more operative degree, we should not have much reason to complain against bad times, and want of money.

It is beyond a doubt that specie is become exceedingly scarce; but it is the voluptuous folly of ourselves that has rendered it so. Luxuries have been, and still continue, a powerful enemy to the wealth of this country. They are prejudicial, in many instances, to our constitutions, but they also pervert the heart by creating false appearances, false tastes, and what is still worse, they infatuate the mind with mistaken notions of things; whereby, idleness, ease and pleasure are but too often sought after, in preference to the more comfortable and healthy occupations of life.

If we had more dairy maids, and fewer fine ladies; more graziers, and fewer distilleries; more artists, and fewer hunters; a good breed of horses, and fewer packers; this country would ascend the summit of prosperity much faster than she appears at present to do. It would reflect disgrace upon any family of mature years, hale constitutions, and good health, to complain that they were more indigent and indebted every succeeding, than preceding year; and it militates as much against the misapplication of time in the people of this country, and take them in the aggregate, as it does in the case of a single family, who suffer themselves to become annually poorer and poorer; because no country can lose its wealth or strength, but every citizen shares his individual proportion of the common calamity.

Wisdom in our councils, will always apportion the public taxes in such manner, as fully to answer all the exigences of the state; and economy, assisted by industry, will always make this burthen light and easy.

Mankind are but too apt to waste more time, in complaining against evil, than they do in searching after remedies to cure them, otherwise the inconveniencies which at present attend the political, as well as the pecuniary condition of the United States, would be very easily counteracted and redressed. There are but few diseases attendant on the human frame, against which there is not provided, either one salutary medicine or other; and I aver, there is no country that labours under either a political or local disorder, but what can, through the proper exertions of the people, effectuate a recovery.

The western world of America (if I may be allowed the expression) is very extensive in its boundaries. No man can say it is at present either powerful or great, with regard to its strength or its policy. There are but few who know any thing of the properties and conveniencies which nature has given it, but will readily say it must, one day or other, become a very great and powerful empire. Pray what will render it so? The people by their industry and frugality. The more care and assiduity which is used, amongst the present race of men, the more rapid will the strides of America be towards her zenith of power and opulence; for, while examples of these kinds, initiate the rising generation in virtue, they will add this further benefit to society: as moderate toil is the surest means of preserving health, the exercise of it will not only prevent many immature diminutions of the human species, but also be a great cause towards the increase thereof in a more rapid degree.

If therefore, this extensive country can become collectively powerful, through the exertions of the people (and that effected out of a state of nature) pray, in the name of common sense why are the western citizens of America so sluggish and backward, in making a proper beginning of one of the greatest works, that ever was, possibly, intended by Providence to aggrandize the understanding and wisdom of mankind.

There is a saying which I have heard often made use of "to be great is to be wise." I am persuaded there is no want of wisdom in a sufficient number of the citizens of America. More virtue and honesty in our dealings and engagements; a due regard to the just demands of our representatives; more unanimity and less dissention; industry enough to pay off our old debts before we contract new ones---attend to these maxims, and we shall effect a blessing, which, however indolent we may be to promote, I am convinced there are but few, who would not derive both advantage and satisfaction therefrom.

Were these independent States effectually united, under a well chosen Congress, properly empowered to compel each state respectively, to accord to such ordinances and regulations as might from time to time be made for the good of the whole, our situation would be better. Partial advantages are public evils. The general good is the only true standard of political attention; and unless one common and well constructed frame of continental government be established (subject nevertheless to some state interferences) it is vain and absurd even to hope or expect general prosperity or equal benefits, to be alike enjoyed by the citizens of America.

A good government is an established power, which preserves the good of a whole people, in a kind of mutual equality, without suffering any legal infringement.

If government be faulty, weak and feeble, partial advantages will be enjoyed by particular individuals, and in proportion as the favorites are numerous, in the same exact proportion, the body of the people will labour under imposition and injury.

Instead therefore of speaking so much against bad times, let us alter our opinions and conduct. The actions of mankind regulate the clockwork of their political, as well as their private deeds; and whether they are beneficial or injurious to community, (if we allow man to possess free-will) it is by choice, and not by compulsion, that we make life disagreeable and disadvatageous, or pleasant and prosperous.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 12, 1787. G.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON, October 3.

There is at this time a young lady in Ipswich about two or three and twenty years of age; she is of a family of great respectability in that town, and is so strictly the votary of Diana in all respects, that she will frequently ride near twenty miles in pursuit of a fox. She generally goes out with Mr. Constable's hounds, rides extremely bold, and never dismounts, be the leap what it will, and is seldom thrown out at the death. Custom has made the diversion of hunting appear masculine; but the ancients had a different idea of the sport when their goddess of Chastity was made its presiding deity. It is to be wished, however, that the lady we speak of was made the model of imitation by some of our fair country women. Our diminitive race of men might then be improved, in proportion as the women acquired vigour.

DUBLIN, October 16.

The most alarming accounts have been brought from Clonmell, of the depredations committed by the insurgents, in the counties of Limerick and Cork. They have, it is affirmed, divided themselves in different corps, and call themselves "Liberty Boys." There is no military force in the province of Munster able to oppose them, and the constant asylum and support they find from the inhabitants in the mountains would, in all probability, render the operations of any regular troops that may be sent against them very inefficacious.

Extract of a letter from Cork, August 29.

"Last Monday night near 20 men armed with guns, swords and bludgeons, attacked the house of one Leary, near Sarsfield's court, by forcing open his door, and with a gun presented to his breast, tendering him an oath not to have any further dealing in tythes, which he peremptorily refused; and though several of them held him, he contrived to slip out of a great coat, and escaped from those merciless hands."

The time, it is apprehended, is not far distant, when Great-Britain will be convinced, that the interest of Ireland is her interest, and abandon the narrow sighted policy of depressing this kingdom. In the nature of things it is impossible that we can ever be her rival, and the greater progress we make in commerce, the more extensive must be the general strength of the empire.--- Let her then look with a blush on her former conduct, and endeavour to make restitution. Her monopolies have sent thousands upon thousands of our people across the Atlantic, and into the service of several of the European states; they have operated upon our trade as the north wind upon the most promising plant, forever preventing it from coming to maturity: even the sail cloth manufacture she has banished from us to Russia and Germany.

American Occurrences.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) January 13.

Last Monday, between three and four o'clock in the morning, an empty ſtorehouſe lately occupied by Mr. John Hartſhorne, was diſcovered to be on fire, and notwithſtanding the united exertions of the citizens and others, the flames ſoon communicated to Conner's ſtore and Anderſon's tavern, and the other houſes near them, and in a ſhort time there was a general conflagration, the flames ſpreading in every direction on each ſtreet, and in about 3 hours between 70 and 80 houſes were entirely conſumed, together with Byrd's warehouſes, and upwards of 200 hogſheads of tobacco. The fire for ſome time appeared to direct its courſe down the ſtreet, which continued raging, as the wind increaſed, till about daylight, when the wind ſhifted to the ſouthward, by which means the fire was ſtopped at the corner of the ſquare, by pulling down two ſmall houſes; it was with the greateſt difficulty the public buildings were preſerved from taking fire. The ſpeaker and a number of other gentlemen of the honorable aſſembly, thought it neceſſary to remove the money and papers from the treaſury office, which they accompliſhed, and lodged at the council chamber; but the wind continuing to blow from the ſouth ſo furiouſly, that place took fire three times, upon which the gentlemen thought proper to remove the money, &c. to a place of greater ſafety, which they effected; and depoſited at the houſe of his excellency the governor, leaving a proper guard to extinguiſh the fire, and preſerve the council chamber from being burnt.

The loſs ſuſtained by individuals on this occaſion, is eſtimated at upwards of £.150,000.

The principal ſufferers who loſt their houſes, &c. are as follows: Anderſon, Younghuſband, and Rawlins's taverns, Craig's coffee houſe, Dr. Fouſhee's, Graves's, Roſs & Co. Vandaval, and Smythe's houſes, Dixon and Holt's printing office. The following ſtores, viz. Pennock & Co. Paine, Duncan, Hollingſworth & Johnſon, Warington, Stockdell, Deane, Quarrier, Nimmo, Rutherford, I. Banks, James & M'Comb, W. Galt. Southgate, Gilliat, Hay, Anderſon & Co. Sheriff, Genet, and Conners.

On this diſaſtrous occaſion, we can boaſt of characters, whoſe benevolence, activity, unwearied exertion, and philanthropic diſpoſitions dignify human nature; the remembrance of whom, will gratefully live in the minds of their fellow citizens.

PHILADELPHIA, January 23.

Doctor Baldini, Italian phyſician at Naples, has juſt publiſhed a very intereſting work on the manner of ſucking children. He recommends to all mothers not to deprive the infants of the natural food, their mother's milk; but adviſes them, by no means to have any perfumed powders or pomatum about them. No ſcent whatever ſhould be ſuffered near the child. He mentions an inſtance of the ſon of a Neapolitan nobleman who had nearly loſt his life by being placed too near a little baſket of linen ſprinkled with fauſparail water; quotes the authority of Dr. Triller, a German, who relates, that a little girl died ſuddenly, in the act of ſucking, being in a room where there were in a pot ſome violets juſt gathered. The abovementioned Baldini is of opinion, that when the mother cannot ſuckle her child, the milk of animals is preferable to that of another woman, or to any fictitious food whatever. Animals, ſays he, know better what is good for them than the generality of mankind. They are ſeldom miſtaken in chuſing their food. They reſt and exerciſe themſelves very moderately, and we ſee them enjoy almoſt conſtantly perfect health.

CARLISLE, jan. 10.

On Sunday evening laſt, between the hours of ſeven and eight, David Muſſleman, as he was travelling from Lancaſter county from which he had removed ſome time ago, to juniata in Bedford county, where he lately reſided; was attacked on the road from Louiſburg, about ſix miles below Carliſle, and murdered in a moſt barbarous manner, and robbed of a ſum of money and of his watch. The conflict was heard at ſome diſtance by John Junken & others---the ſtrokes reſembled the cutting of ſaplings, and a gun or piſtol being diſcharged, Mr. Junken ſuppoſed ſome waggoners were encamping and kindling a fire which prevented him from running to the place, as he intended when he heard the noiſe. Next morning the body was found. Some of thoſe who ſaw it, have ſeen the bodies of many who have been lacerated by the ſavages; but never ſaw one ſo dreadfully mangled as was that of the deceaſed: his gun was found by him broken in pieces, and a bludgeon was lying by him, the end of which was ſhivered ſo as to reſemble a hickory broom, which had been ſteeped in blood.

The coroner's inqueſt found that he had been wilfully murdered by ſome unknown perſon or perſons.

On Sunday morning a man came to Harris's ferry ſaying he had rode a conſiderable diſtance to meet with his comrade there, and waited a conſiderable time, till ſeeing the deceaſed appear, he ſaid that was his comrade: they croſſed the river together; but it did not appear that the deceaſed knew him, nor did they take notice of each other: the ſtranger wrangled about the price of his ferriage, and ſaid his money was almoſt done; he and the deceaſed rode together on Sunday evening to John Walker's tavern, where the deceaſed had his horſe fed and refreſhment for himſelf; the ſtranger fed his own horſe and continued in the other end of the houſe: when they were taking horſe the deceaſed, taking out his watch, ſaid "it is juſt two minutes paſt ſeven o'clock.' The ſtranger's horſe was found near the body, and the horſe of the deceaſed could not be found. The country was immediately alarmed all around. The people deſerve praiſe for their ſpirited attempts to apprehend the murderer.

A man who had not heard of the murder came up with a horſe anſwering the deſcription of the horſe on which the deceaſed had rode, near Liſburn, ſtanding ſaddled in the road, as if the rider had juſt quit him at the end of a race; he drove the horſe to Liſburn where he ſaw a man croſſing Yellow Breeches in a canoe, whom he ſuppoſed had been the rider: on the return of the ferryman he mentioned that the cloaths of the traveller were bloody---the byſtanders then ſuſpected that he had murdered ſome perſon---immediately ſome of them went to give the alarm at the ferries, and others raiſed the hue and cry through the country---they were ſoon joined by others, who informed them that a man had been murdered, and in two minutes afterwards the company ſaw a man meeting them who anſwered the deſcription of the perſon who had croſſed in the canoe. They ſeized him and charged him with the fact, which he denied. He attempted to eſcape after he was taken, and when purſued preſented a piſtol; he was immediately retaken and ſearched; two pocket piſtols were found with him, 56 dollars, 2 half joes, and a watch in his jacket pocket, he having no watch pocket in his breeches. He confeſſes he was the perſon who croſſed the river, and was at John Walker's with the deceaſed, but ſays they were both attacked by two men, who knocked him down and then attacking the deceaſed, he made off, walking all night, and although he ſaw houſes did not go into any of them becauſe he wanted to go to York as quickly as poſſible to advertiſe his horſe; when the money was taken out of his pocket, there was ſome ſmall money in a pocket by itſelf, when that was laid hold of, he ſaid, "that is my own," and on being aſked to whom the reſt belonged, ſaid it was his own alſo. He ſays his name is Joſeph Ramſay Warner, and that he came from Cheſter county. He is now lodged in Carliſle jail. Whether he is the perſon who committed this crime, an impartial jury of his country will decide; far be it from us to prepoſſeſs the public againſt any perſon in the ſituation of the priſoner, and therefore we only ſtate facts, without attempting to draw any concluſion from them.

Pittſburgh, February 17.

By an act of the general aſſembly of this ſtate, Thomas Miffiin, Robert Morris, George Clymer, Jared Ingerſoll, Thomas Fitzſimons, James Wilſon, and Governeur Morris, eſqs. or any four of them, are appointed deputies from ſaid ſtate, to meet in the convention of the deputies of the reſpective ſtates of North America, to be held in Philadelphia, on the ſecond of May next, for the purpoſe of deviſing, deliberating on, and diſcuſſing all ſuch alterations, &c. as may be neceſſary to render the federal conſtitution fully adequate to the exigencies of the union.

A late letter from Philadelphia, ſays, "You have no doubt heard of the propoſed ceſſion of the Floridas to the court of France, but by a late letter from the count de Vergennes this account is contradicted."

From the Independent Gazetteer.

A correſpondent obſerves that it is ſaid by good judges that the ſpeech of Mr. Brackenridge, in the laſt day's debate on the bank, was learned; ſenſible; eloquent; and in no reſpect inferior to the ſpeeches of the moſt celebrated orators in the Britiſh Houſe of Commons. The acquiſition, continues our correſpondent, of this gentleman's abilities and influence to the ſervice of his country, is a matter of great joy to every unprejudiced citizen of Pennſylvania.

The following is an accurate liſt of the ſurveyors now in commiſſion in the weſtern territory.

New-Hampſhire,	Winthrop Sargent.
Maſſachuſetts,	Benjamin Tupper.
Rhode-Iſland,	Ebenezer Sproat,
Connecticut	Iſaac Sherman
New-York,	William W. Morris,
New-Jerſey,	Abſolem Martin,
Pennſylvania,	Adam Hoops,
Delaware,	Andrew Henderſon
Maryland,	James Simpſon,
Virginia,	Charles Smith,
North Carolina,	Samuel Montgomery,
South Carolina,	Iſrael Ludlow,
Georgia,	Robert Johnſton.

We hear from Philadelphia, that the hon. Thomas Miffiin, eſq. has reſumed the office of ſpeaker of the general aſſembly. The words of Shakeſpeare,

"Take him all in all
"We ne'er ſhall look upon his like again."

may be well applied to this gentleman, whoſe ſervices, as ſpeaker of the houſe, merit the warmeſt thanks of every citizen of Pennſylvania. The hon. Henry Wynkoop has been elected in his room.

The following is extracted from the printed journals of the houſe of delegates in Virginia.

STATE of VIRGINIA.

In the Houſe of Delegates, Wedneſday November 29, 1786.

The houſe according to the order of the day, reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe on the ſtate of the commonwealth, and after ſome time ſpent therein, Mr. Speaker reſumed the chair, and Mr. Matthews reported that the committee had, according to order, again had the ſtate of the commonwealth under their conſideration, and had come to ſeveral reſolutions thereupon, which he read in his place, and afterwards delivered in at the clerk's table, where the ſame were again twice read, and agreed to by the houſe, as followeth:

Reſolved, that it is the opinion of this committee, that a copy of the memorial of ſundry inhabitants of the weſtern country, ought to be forthwith tranſmitted to the delegates repreſenting this ſtate in Congreſs.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the common right of navigating the river Miſſiſſippi, and of communicating with other nations thro' that channel, ought to be conſidered as the bountiful gift of nature to the United States, as proprietors of the territory watered by ſaid river and its eaſtern branches; and as moreover, ſecured to them by the event of the late revolution.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this committee, that the confederacy having been formed on the broad baſis of equal rights in every part thereof, to the protection and guardianſhip of the whole a ſacrifice of the rights of any one part, to the ſuppoſed or real intereſts of another part, would be a flagrant violation of juſtice, a direct contravention of the end for which the federal government was inſtituted, and an alarming innovation in the ſyſtem of the union.

Reſolved, Therefore, as the opinion of this committee, that the delegates repreſenting this ſtate in Congreſs, ought to be inſtructed in the moſt decided terms, to oppoſe any attempt that may be made in Congreſs to barter or ſurrender to any nation whatever the right of the United States to the free and common uſe of the river Miſſiſſippi; and to proteſt againſt the ſame as a diſhonorable departure from that comprehenſive and benevolent policy which conſtitutes the vital principle of the confederacy; as provoking the juſt reſentments and reproaches of our weſtern brethren, whoſe eſſential rights and intereſts would be thereby ſacrificed and ſold, as deſtroying that confidence in the wiſdom, juſtice, and liberality of the federal councils which is ſo neceſſary at this criſis, to a proper enlargement of their authority; and finally, as tending to undermine our repoſe, our proſperity, and our union itſelf; and that the ſaid delegates ought to be further inſtructed to urge the proper negociations with Spain, for obtaining her concurrence in ſuch regulations, touching the mutual and common uſe of ſaid river, as may ſecure the permanent harmony and affection of the two nations, and ſuch as the wiſe and generous policy of his Catholic majeſty, will perceive to be no leſs due to the intereſts of his own ſubjects, than to the juſt and friendly views of the United States.

Ordered, That Mr. Matthews do carry theſe reſolutions to the ſenate for their concurrence.

Theſe reſolves paſſed unanimouſly in the houſe of delegates, and the ſenate paſſed it, tho' with ſome oppoſition to the ſtrength of expreſſion, but not to the ſpirit of them.

*** The Inhabitants of the Town of Pittſburgh are requeſted to meet at the Diamond, on Thurſday the firſt day of March next, at 11 o'clock, to conſider of the expediency of erecting a public Market Houſe.

February 15, 1787.

ANECDOTE.

AS Quin and Foote, one day went out
To view the country round,
In merry mood they chatting ſtood,
Hard by the village pound,
Foote from his poke a ſhilling took,
And ſaid, I'll lay a penny,
In this ſame place, before your face,
I'll make this piece a guinea.
Upon the ground within the pound,
The ſhilling ſoon was thrown,
You ſee, ſays Foote, the thing's made out,
For there is *one pound one*.
I wonder not, ſays Quin, that thought
Should in your head be found;
For 'tis that way your debts you pay
One ſhilling in the pound.

WHEREAS, I, the subscriber, purchased a tract of land from Thomas Settles of Washington county, for which I have given him (along with others) a bond for the penalty of Three Hundred Pounds, dated on or about the seventh of November, 1786, for which I am now sued by the said Thomas Settles. And whereas the said Thomas, has not made me a perfect title for the said land, according to our agreement, and by examination at the land office in Philadelphia, I find he cannot make me a title the land being located and surveyed to and for a certain Peter Painter, These are to notify all and every person and persons, not to take any assignment upon the beforementioned bond, as I am determined not to pay the money until I shall receive value for the same.

JAMES RICHARDSON.

Washington county, Jan. 18, 1787.

WHEREAS there has been tickets granted to a number of persons, intitling such persons to a title for the therein mentioned lot or lots in the town of Washington, alias Bassett Ville, in the county of Washington and state of Pennsylvania, on condition, nevertheless, that there should be erected on each lot, a house of eighteen feet square at least, with a stone or brick chimney therein, within the time limited in such ticket. And whereas, the condition has not been complied with by a great majority of the holders of said tickets, and yet they cease not to impose on the unwary by transferring such ideal titles, while the right has long since escheated to the proprietors.

We therefore (to prevent such frauds for the future) have thought fit to give this public notice, and also to let all persons know who may have claims to lots in said town, that if they make application within two months from the date hereof, they shall have the preference on such easy terms as will, upon application, be made known to them; but if they do not apply within the time aforesaid, they shall ever after be precluded from any advantage intended them by the subscribers.

JOHN HOGE.
WILLIAM HOGE.

N. B. Out lots for grass, &c. adjoining said town, will be furnished on low terms.

Washington, Jan. 24, 1787.

JUST opening at the Store of the subscriber in Pittsburgh, a complete cargo of West-India Goods, of the first quality, and other Groceries, to which will be shortly added, a general assortment of Dry Goods, as usual, all which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash, or any kind of country produce, at market price.

James O'Hara.

January 24, 1787.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the subscriber, on the 11th of October last, an indented Irish servant Man, named JOHN BUCHANAN, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, black complexion, of a very effeminate appearance, short black hair, speaks with the brogue, is very pregnant with little artifice, and a notorious liar; had on a blue broadcloth coat, with yellow buttons, moleskin jacket, black breeches, and a large cocked castor hat; took with him two horses, one black, 15 and an half hands high, with a small star, his left hind foot white, marked on the right buttock U S, almost worn out; the other a bay; he carried a case of holster pistols and a fusil; endeavoured to change the horses in the Alleghany Mountain, on his way down the old Virginia road; he had then in company with him a young woman, whom he passed for his wife; he was bought of Jeremiah Warder, Parker & Co. in Philadelphia, on the 27th of May, 1784; says he was born in Cork, and is a glove-maker. As he had access to a large store in Pittsburgh, it appears that he has carried off a considerable sum of mony and other valuable property; it is therefore expected that he may escape to Ireland, should this be the case, the above reward shall be paid to any person that will have him apprehended, so that he may be brought to justice, and a reward of Forty Dollars shall be paid to any person that will have him taken up and secured in any workhouse or prison in the United States, so that his master may get him again, or that will deliver him to General Febiger, in Philadelphia; Walter Roe, in Baltimore; Michael M'Kewan, in Martinsburgh, Virginia, or the subscriber in Pittsburgh, and all reasonable charges.

Jan. 10, 1787. JAMES O'HARA.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchase and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Also Houses, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the east side of Second street, between Market and Chesnut streets, seven doors below Black Horse-alley, Philadelphia. Who furnishes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commission.

All applications and orders from persons residing in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchases or sales, payments in the land office, or to receive interest at the continental loan office or state treasury.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND-OFFICE

MAY *be had of the subscriber, at his office in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, nearly opposite the sign of the Black Bear, where every person applying may be furnished with the exact sum they may have occasion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and sells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this state, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

DANIEL BRITT & CO.

Have for Sale, a General Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reasonable Terms for Cash, Flour, Whisky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Ashes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c &c.

Pittsburgh, July 28.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. once more call on those indebted to the late house of Craig, Bayard & Co. to come and settle their accounts, as they need not expect any further lenity.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 20, 1786.

Just opened and to be sold by the subscriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr. John Ormsby's.

A LARGE *and general assortment of DRY and WET GOODS, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms for cash, country produce, peltry or ginseng.*

JOHN GIBSON.

THE subscriber wishing to finish the business of JAMES O'HARA & Co. requests that all persons indebted to that firm, will make the necessary payments before the first day of May next, as his situation obliges him to put every open account belonging to the company, on that day, into the hands of their attorney. He hopes that his friends and customers will acknowledge the distant period fixed upon for payment, sufficiently generous, and that they will leave him no cause to exclaim or put them to any further trouble. Country produce of all kinds will be received at market prices: all those who have any demands, are informed that the necessary arrangement is made for making immediate payment of all the charges that may be brought against them.

James O'Hara.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1787.

THE subscribers being appointed wood rangers for Westmoreland county, by the worshipful bench of said county, inform all persons who may take up any stray horses, cows, sheep, &c. immediately to enter them with us at Greensburgh, or they will be dealt with according to law.

CHRISTOPHER TRUBY,
JAMES GUTHRIE.

Greensburgh, Jan. 29, 1787.

THE Office of the Recorder of Deeds, &c. is removed from Colonel Nehemiah Stokely's to Greensburgh, where the business is done by

BENJAMIN NEILLY,
for James Hamilton, Esq; Recorder.

Pittsburgh, February 3, 1787.

ON Tuesday next will be opened at the house of Mr. A. Fowler, in Market-street, a quantity of spirits, brandy, wine, porter, Taunton ale, sugars, chocolate, raisins, a handsome assortment of glass ware, ladies shoes, &c To which will shortly be added, teas, and a number of other articles, all which will be sold for cash, on the lowest terms, by

G. FOWLER & E. BUTLER.

N. B. Families in town or elsewhere, who can with certainty pay off their accounts in the first week in April next, may be indulged with opening accounts until that time.

WHEREAS a certain John Emerson has lately entered up for public sale by the sheriff of Westmoreland county, for the payment of his debts, a tract of land consisting of about 200 acres, situated in Huntington township, about one half mile from the town of Port Royal, on which Samuel M'Clure formerly lived, and which is now in my possession—I hereby caution every person against purchasing said land, if it should be offered for sale, as I have an indisputable title for it.

JOSEPH L. FINLEY.

Port Royal, Jan. 24, 1787.

WHEREAS I have purchased a tract of land of Francis Rennoe, of Washington county, and gave him my bond for 130l. between 40 and 50l. of which is still unpaid, and whereas it appears that said Rennoe cannot make me a sufficient title to said land, (another person having an office right for the same) this is to notify all persons not to take an assignment of the said bond, as I am determined not to pay the money, until said Rennoe adopts some measure of securing to me the property purchased.

JOHN NEVILL

Washington county, Jan. 29, 1787.

WHEREAS a certain Edward Armstrong obtained an order from me for ten pounds 14 shillings and four pence, Pennsylvania currency, dated the 10th day of last January, on Mr. Thomas Maguire, Buffalo, and an order of the same date for a bed, bolster and two pillows, containing forty pounds weight, on Mr. Jno. Gibson, tavern-keeper, Fort Pitt. This is to forwarn any person from taking an assignment of said orders, as I am determined not to pay them; as said Armstrong has not fulfilled his agreement.

PATRICK MAGUIRE.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1787.

Pittsburgh, February 9, 1787.

THE principal part of the Goods intended for our Store in Washington County, being arrived at Pittsburgh, we hope to be able to open at George Fowler's about the 14 or 15 instant; when there will be, in addition to the assortment advertised, Salt, an assortment of Hats, and London Pewter, which articles, with a number of others, are now added to our Store in this place.

G. FOWLER & E. BUTLER.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public in general, and their former customers in particular, that they have opened their new shop, opposite to Mr. Joseph Nicholas's, at the sign of the Cross Keys, where they mean to carry on the Hatting business in all its various branches. Ladies and gentlemen may be supplied with hats of the best quality and newest fashion, on the shortest notice, by the publics most humble servants.

JOHN & DANIEL CRAIG.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 29, 1786.

N. B. Beaver, fox, racoon and muskrat skins, taken as cash, or beef, pork, butter and flour taken in part pay; likewise wool at the current selling price.

WHEREAS the subscriber has passed his note of hand to Francis Williams, dated the 19th instant, for the sum of fifteen pounds, for a consideration which he was to receive, but the said Williams not fulfilling his part of the agreement; I do forewarn any person from taking an assignment of said note, as I am determined not to pay it. WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 25, 1786.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the first of December, 1786, a Dun MARE, four years old, a small blaze in her forehead, both hind feet white, no brand or ear mark, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, property, pay charges, and take her away.

MATTHEW M'CLARAN.

Westmoreland, Jan. 18, 1787.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-street, near the Ferry where* Subscriptions (at 17s6 per ann.) Advertisements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.*----ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inserted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; those exceeding a square are inserted in proportion.

WHEREAS, I, the ſubſcriber, purchaſed a tract of land from Thomas Settles of Waſhington county, for which I have given him (along with others) a bond for the penalty of Three Hundred Pounds, dated on or about the ſeventh of November, 1786, for which I am now ſued by the ſaid Thomas Settles. And whereas the ſaid Thomas, has not made me a perfect title for the ſaid land, according to our agreement, and by examination at the land office in Philadelphia, I find he cannot make me a title the land being located and ſurveyed to and for a certain Peter Painter, Theſe are to notify all and every perſon and perſons, not to take any aſſignment upon the beforementioned bond, as I am determined not to pay the money until I ſhall receive value for the ſame.

JAMES RICHARDSON.

Waſhington county, Jan. 18, 1787.

WHEREAS there has been tickets granted to a number of perſons, intitling ſuch perſons to a title for the therein mentioned lot or lots in the town of Waſhington, alias Baffett Ville, in the county of Waſhington and ſtate of Pennſylvania, on condition, nevertheleſs, that there ſhould be erected on each lot, a houſe of eighteen feet ſquare at leaſt, with a ſtone or brick chimney therein, within the time limited in ſuch ticket. And whereas, the condition has not been complied with by a great majority of the holders of ſaid tickets, and yet they ceaſe not to impoſe on the unwary by transferring ſuch ideal titles, while the right has long ſince echeated to the proprietors.

We therefore (to prevent ſuch frauds for the future) have thought fit to give this public notice, and alſo to let all perſons know who may have claims to lots in ſaid town, that if they make application within two months from the date hereof, they ſhall have the preference on ſuch eaſy terms as will, upon application, be made known to them: but if they do not apply within the time aforeſaid, they ſhall ever after be precluded from any advantage intended them by the ſubſcribers.

JOHN HOGE.
WILLIAM HOGE.

N. B. Out lots for graſs, &c. adjoining ſaid town, will be furniſhed on low terms.

Waſhington, Jan. 24, 1787.

JUST opening at the Store of the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, a complete cargo of Weſt-India Goods, of the firſt quality, and other Groceries, to which will be ſhortly added, a general aſſortment of Dry Goods, as uſual, all which will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, or any kind of country produce, at market price.

James O'Hara.

January 24, 1787.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the ſubſcriber, on the 11th of October laſt, an indented Iriſh ſervant Man, named JOHN BUCHANAN, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, black complexion, of a very effeminate appearance, ſhort black hair, ſpeaks with the brogue, is very pregnant with little artifice, and a notorious liar; had on a blue broadcloth coat, with yellow buttons, moleſkin jacket, black breeches, and a large cocked caſtor hat; took with him two horſes, one black, 15 and an half hands high, with a ſmall ſtar, his left hind foot white, marked on the right buttock U S, almoſt worn out; the other a bay; he carried a caſe of holſter piſtols and a fuſil; endeavoured to change the horſes in the Alleghany Mountain, on his way down the old Virginia road; he had then in company with him a young woman, whom he paſſed for his wife; he was bought of Jeremiah Warder, Parker & Co. in Philadelphia, on the 27th of May, 1784; ſays he was born in Cork, and is a glove-maker. As he had acceſs to a large ſtore in Pittſburgh, it appears that he has carried off a conſiderable ſum of mony and other valuable property; it is therefore expected that he may eſcape to Ireland, ſhould this be the caſe, the above reward ſhall be paid to any perſon that will have him apprehended, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, and a reward of Forty Dollars ſhall be paid to any perſon that will have him taken up and ſecured in any workhouſe or priſon in the United States, ſo that his maſter may get him again, or that will deliver him to General Febiger, in Philadelphia; Walter Roe, in Baltimore; Michael M'Kewan, in Martinſburgh, Virginia, or the ſubſcriber in Pittſburgh, and all reaſonable charges.

Jan. 10, 1787. JAMES O'HARA.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchaſe and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Alſo Houſes, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the eaſt ſide of Second ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut ſtreets, ſeven doors below Black Horſe-alley, Philadelphia. Who furniſhes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commiſſion.

All applications and orders from perſons reſiding in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchaſes or ſales, payments in the land office, or to receive intereſt at the continental loan office or ſtate treaſury.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND-OFFICE

MAY *be had of the ſubſcriber, at his office in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets, nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Black Bear, where every perſon applying may be furniſhed with the exact ſum they may have occaſion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and ſells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this ſtate, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

DANIEL BRITT & CO.

Have for Sale, a General Aſſortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

WHICH will be Sold on reaſonable Terms for Caſh, Flour, Whiſky, Beef, Pork, Bacon, Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Aſhes, Candlewick, Tallow, &c &c.

Pittſburgh, July 28.

DANIEL BRITT & Co. once more call on thoſe indebted to the late houſe of Craig, Bayard & Co. to come and ſettle their accounts, as they need not expect any further lenity.

Pittſburgh, Dec 20, 1786.

Juſt opened and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber living on the bank of the river, between Mr. David Duncan's and Mr Joh. Ormſby's.

A LARGE *and general aſſortment of DRY and WET GOODS, which he will diſpoſe of on the moſt reaſonable terms for caſh, country produce, peltry or ginſeng.*

JOHN GIBSON.

THE ſubſcriber wiſhing to finiſh the buſineſs of JAMES O'HARA & Co. requeſts that all perſons indebted to that firm, will make the neceſſary payments before the firſt day of May next, as his ſituation obliges him to put every open account belonging to the company, on that day, into the hands of their attorney. He hopes that his friends and cuſtomers will acknowledge the diſtant period fixed upon for payment, ſufficiently generous, and that they will leave him no cauſe to exclaim or put them to any further trouble. Country produce of all kinds will be received at market prices: all thoſe who have any demands, are informed that the neceſſary arrangement is made for making immediate payment of all the charges that may be brought againſt them.

James O'Hara.

Pittſburgh, January 24, 1787.

THE ſubſcribers being appointed wood rangers for Weſtmoreland county, by the worſhipful bench of ſaid county, inform all perſons who may take up any ſtray horſes, cows, ſheep, &c. immediately to enter them with us at Greenſburgh, or they will be dealt with according to law.

CHRISTOPHER TRUBY,
JAMES GUTHRIE.

Greenſburgh, Jan. 29, 1787.

THE Office of the Recorder of Deeds, &c. is removed from Colonel Nehemiah Stokely's to Greenſburgh, where the buſineſs is done by

BENJAMIN NEILLY,
for James Hamilton, Eſq; Recorder.

Pittſburgh, February 3, 1787.

ON Tueſday next will be opened at the houſe of Mr. A. Fowler, in Market-ſtreet, a quantity of ſpirits, brandy, wine, porter, Taunton ale, ſugars, chocolate, raiſins, a handſome aſſortment of glaſs ware, ladies ſhoes, &c To which will ſhortly be added, teas, and a number of other articles, all which will be ſold for caſh, on the loweſt terms, by

G. FOWLER & E. BUTLER.

N.B. Families in town or elſewhere, who can with certainty pay off their accounts in the firſt week in April next, may be indulged with opening accounts until that time.

WHEREAS a certain John Emerſon has lately entered up for public ſale by the ſheriff of Weſtmoreland county, for the payment of his debts, a tract of land conſiſting of about 200 acres, ſituated in Huntington township, about one half mile from the town of Port Royal, on which Samuel M'Clure formerly lived, and which is now in my poſſeſſion—I hereby caution every perſon againſt purchaſing ſaid land, if it ſhould be offered for ſale, as I have an indiſputable title for it.

JOSEPH L. FINLEY.

Port Royal, Jan. 24, 1787.

WHEREAS I have purchaſed a tract of land of Francis Rennoe, of Waſhington county, and gave him my bond for 130l. between 40 and 50l. of which is ſtill unpaid, and whereas it appears that ſaid Rennoe cannot make me a ſufficient title to ſaid land, (another perſon having an office right for the ſame) this is to notify all perſons not to take an aſſignment of the ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay the money, until ſaid Rennoe adopts ſome meaſure of ſecuring to me the property purchaſed.

JOHN NEVILL

Waſhington county, Jan. 29, 1787.

WHEREAS a certain Edward Armſtrong obtained an order from me for ten pounds 14 ſhillings and four pence, Pennſylvania currency, dated the 10th day of laſt January, on Mr. Thomas Maguire, Buffalo, and an order of the ſame date for a bed, boiſter and two pillows, containing forty pounds weight, on Mr. Jno. Gibſon, tavern-keeper, Fort Pitt. This is to forwarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment of ſaid orders, as I am determined not to pay them; as ſaid Armſtrong has not fulfilled his agreement.

PATRICK MAGUIRE.

Pittſburgh, Feb. 9, 1787.

Pittſburgh, February 9, 1787.

THE principal part of the Goods intended for our Store in Waſhington County, being arrived at Pittſburgh, we hope to be able to open at George Fowler's about the 14 or 15 inſtant; when there will be, in addition to the aſſortment advertiſed, Salt, an aſſortment of Hats, and London Pewter, which articles, with a number of others, are now added to our Store in this place.

G. FOWLER & E. BUTLER.

THE ſubſcribers beg leave to inform the public in general, and their former cuſtomers in particular, that they have opened their new ſhop, oppoſite to Mr. Joſeph Nicholas's, at the ſign of the Croſs Keys, where they mean to carry on the Hatting buſineſs in all its various branches. Ladies and gentlemen may be ſupplied with hats of the beſt quality and neweſt faſhion, on the ſhorteſt notice, by the publics moſt humble ſervants.

JOHN & DANIEL CRAIG.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 29, 1786.

N. B. Beaver, fox, racoon and muſkrat ſkins, taken as caſh, or beef, pork, butter and flour taken in part pay; likewiſe wool at the current ſelling price.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber has paſſed his note of hand to Francis Williams, dated the 19th inſtant, for the ſum of fifteen pounds, for a conſideration which he was to receive, but the ſaid Williams not fulfilling his part of the agreement; I do forewarn any perſon from taking an aſſignment of ſaid note, as I am determined not to pay it. WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

Pittſburgh, Dec. 25, 1786.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the firſt of December, 1786, a Dun MARE, four years old, a ſmall blaze in her forehead, both hind feet white, no brand or ear mark, a natural trotter. The owner is deſired to come, property, pay charges, and take her away.

MATTHEW M'CLARAN.

Weſtmoreland, Jan. 18, 1787.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry where* Subſcriptions (at 17ſ6 per ann.) Advertiſements, *&c. for this Paper, are thankfully received, and* PRINTING *in its different Branches is done with Care, Elegance, and Expedition.*----ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding a Square are Inſerted Three Weeks for a Dollar, and every continuance after one-fourth of a Dollar; thoſe exceeding a ſquare are inſerted in proportion.